

SOLD OR LEAS-
GROUND RENT,
of Years, or for ever,
OF VALUABLE AND ELIGI-
BUILDING LOTS, in
Fairfax, Cameron, Water,
less streets. They will be
date purchasers. Applica-
to William Herbert, Esq.,
near Patuxent Iron-works,
County, Maryland.
John C. Herbert,
Sawyer

to give Notice,
scribers, of Alexandria coun-
of Columbia, have obtained
Court of said county, let-
on the estate of *Lacey*, de-
county aforesaid, deceased,
g claims against the said
warned to exhibit them
thereof to the subscribers
day of July next en-
by law be excluded from
estate—and all persons in-
requested to make im-
under our hands this
y, 1807.

abeth Davey, Exec^x,
Korn, Executor.

to give Notice,
scribers, of Alexandria coun-
of Columbia, have obtained
Court of said county, let-
on the personal estate of
late of the county aforesaid,
persons having claims
ceased, are hereby warned
with the vouchers there-
on or before the 13th day
ing, or they may by law
all benefit to said estate.
ted thereto are requested
payment.—Given under
day of February, 1807.
Mitchell, Adm^x.
Baden, Adm^x.

for Sale.

wishes to sell about fifteen
es of Land, within half a
situate on the south side
om Mr. Hodgson's dwell-
ue, and directly opposite
ugh this property rem-
on become valuable, it
ish, or good negotiable
undred and eighty, and
venty days. Apply to
myself

Robert Adam,
eotf

BACON,

on King-street, has in
rner stock, added

Genuine Articles in
ery Line;

assortment complete.

on his usual low terms

years, of various qua-

TEAS,

particularly select-
ed for

family use.

rior quality

WINE S.

ax Brandy,

or family use,

at Vincents, and New

lisky,

Cider Vinegar,

ves, cassia, pimento

per, race and green

ble use, pearl barley,

ap, moulds, dill and

ed salt-petre, flou-
madder, brimstone

ot all sizes, best on-

gunpowder, segars,

ery best chewing to-

snuff, Hunter's pipes

anted of a superior

to, wrapping paper

generally every ar-

of which have been

all be disposed of on

ILY BY

OWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1807.

[No. 1840.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Birth Night Ball.

A SUBSCRIPTION PAPER for the Birth
Night Ball, to be held on the evening
of the 23d instant, is left at Gadsby's bar,
where such as are disposed are requested to
call and enter their names.

E. C. Dick,
N. Eitzhugh,
G. Deneal,
G. Youngs,
Dr. Thomas Simms.

February 10. d

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BEEF—Boston Inspection—
No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on mode-
rate terms. Feb. 3.—d

Wanted to Purchase,
A Negro Man Servant, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.
November 10. d

For Sale or Rent,
A WELL finished three story BRICK
DWEELLING HOUSE, containing 7
rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke
house, coach house and stable and other ne-
cessary buildings all of brick, situate on Roy-
al street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and
near the market. For particulars apply to
Robert Patton.

February 9. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool Raved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.
Wm. Hodgson.
Jan. 3. d

Butter for Sale.
BRYAN HAMPSON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BUTTER, in the
very best order for shipping—which he will
sell low on a long credit.
February 2. d

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearly so.
Apply to the Printer.
September 25. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,
AND
5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.
Mordecai Miller.
January 20. d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street—
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
Apply to
James Patton.
October 20. d

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 3d & 4th do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine of a supe-
rior quality
4 quarter casks do. do.
3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.
5000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

50 barrels of Tar,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.
February 18. d

Adam Lynn,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Gold mounted and plain Tor-
toise Shell Combs, of the la-
test fashions.
February 17. d

Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken
from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.
January 16. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to
retire from business in this place, the
partnership of Douglass & Mandeville is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph
H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust
and settle all the accounts of the partnership.
It is earnestly requested that all persons in-
debted to them will settle the same with him
immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be
given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.
January 3. d

Joseph H. Mandeville
Intends to carry on the FLOUR and GRO-
CERY BUSINESS in the same manner & on
the same terms as heretofore done by D. and
M. and solicits a continuance of favors from
his friends.
January 3. d

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Leaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hds.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson & } TEAS,
Hyson Skin } Of a good quality
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks
or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bot-
tles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pep-
per, &c.
100 tons Plaster Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—ALSO—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for fa-
mily use.
January 3 d

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
—ALSO—
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermaceti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.
January 19. d

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.
July 26. d

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
16th February, 1807.

ORDERED,
THAT the following persons be appointed
commissioners, for superintending the electi-
ons, to be held in the different wards of the
town, on Tuesday the 3d of March next, for
the choice of members of the Common Coun-
cil for the ensuing year, viz.

John Muncaster,
William Harper, } for the first ward.
John Hunter,
Joseph Riddle,
Dennis Ramsay, } for the second ward.
John Young,
Joseph Smith,
Adam Lynn, } for the third ward.
William Reilly,
Mathew Robinson } for the fourth ward.
Thomas Janney,
John Johnston,

The election for the first ward, to be held
at John Bogan's tavern, on Prince-street—
for the second ward, at the court-house—for
the third ward, at John Hodgkin's tavern, on
King-street—and for the fourth ward, at Mr.
Lawrence Hooff's brick house, on Duke-
street.

Test. JAMES M. MREA, c. c.
February 18. 1807Ma

FOR RENT,
The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu-
pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-
derate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 23. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pa-
tentee, next door below Mr. Alexander
McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, A-
lexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for
ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West-Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those
who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
waistband ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-
ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.
Richard Horwell.
—ALSO—
Red, Green, & Black Morocco
Leather,
By the dozen or single skin—for sale at
Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in
Prince-street.
July 8. d12m

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public
that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots
with all the modern improvements, warranted
equal to any in the United States. After ma-
ny years of experience in his business, he has
discovered a new method of retaining the elas-
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-
it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of
various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-
tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,
Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,
Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to
fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.
Gentlemen will please to call and see for
themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-
tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.
January 5. d6m
A. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria coun-
ty, in the district of Columbia, have obtained
from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters
of administration on the personal estate of John
Lightfoot, late of the county aforesaid, de-
ceased:—ALL PERSONS having claims a-
gainst the said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to
the subscribers, on or before the 21st day of
July next ensuing, or they may by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit to said estate.—And
all persons indebted thereto are requested to
make immediate payment.—Given under our
hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, Adm^x.
Samuel Lightfoot, Adm^x.
January 21. 1807Jan

PUBLIC SALE.
On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the
Vendue-Store,
A handsome London made For-
te Piano.
P. G. Marsteller.
February 19. d

For Freight to Europe,
THE STANCH
FAST SAILING BRIG
PERSEVERANCE;
[Burden 190 tons]
Completely equipped and new re-
dy a Hartshorne's wharf. Apply
To captain Samuel Jackson, on board, or
JOHN G. LADD.

Who has for Sale,
(NOW LANDING FROM SAID BRIG)

40 Barrels New Rum
12 Hds. Molasses
160 Barrels Sweet Cider
100 Casks Lime
100 Barrels Prime Beef
5 Pipes Holland Gin.
Feb. 29 d

LANDING,
From the brig Active, and for sale, by
Lawson & Towle,
12 hds. chyd
13 do. Muscovado } Sugars.
20 barrels do. }
February 20. d

Spanish Hides.

1500 large heavy Spanish Hides
6000 wt. fine green Coffee—and
600 wt Indigo, Spanish Flotant
For sale by
M. MILLER.
February 20. d

Plaster of Paris, &c.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,
Has just received and offers for sale,
50 tons Plaster
30 barrels New-England Rum
30 do. Whiskey
60 barrels excellent Herrings
15 hds. brown Sugar.
—ALSO—
A small light Waggon to be sold
cheap.
February 20. d1w

JUST ARRIVED,
From Rhode-Island, and for sale, on board
the Brig Economy, Elisha P. Smith, mas-
ter, laying at Harper's wharf,
5 hds. Antigua Rum
6 chests Imperial Tea
30 do. Young Hyson
1 bale Beerboon Gurralls
17 pieces Tickenburg
1 box ladies' Bonnets
1 small trunk Thread Laces
25 barrels prime Beef
50 do. sweet Cider
200 bushels Potatoes
1000 lbs. Cheese
134 Handspikes
6 barrels Shellbarks
20 barrels Apples.
Enquire of the Master on board.
February 20. d1

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, a yet-
low Negro Girl, about 16 years of age,
a very round face with trickles or small spots.
She is very remarkable, having on one of her
ears a lump about the size of a small pea, oc-
casioned by being bored for hobs when young.
Whoever secures her in any jail so as I get
her again, shall receive the above reward and
reasonable charges if brought home to
Aquila Johns,
Broad-Creek, Prince-George's
County, 14th Feb.—(20) d10t

TO BE RENTED,
THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING
HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Rickettes
Newton & Co.—also, the vacant STORE
adjoining. They are large and convenient, as
will be rented low. Apply to
J. H. HOGE,
July 23. 1807Jan

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices	D. C.
Bread, Ship	100lb.	3 33	
Navy		4 25	
Pilot		5 50	
Crackers		6 00	
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	11	
Bacon	lb.	12 1/2	
Butter for export		18	20
Coffee, West India		28	31
Cotton		25	plenty
Chocolate		21	23
Candles Mould		20	21
Dipt		19	20
Spermaceti		50	53
Cheese, American		13	16
English		none	
Duck, Best Russia	bolts.	20	22
Fish, Salmon	bbl.	none	
Herrings		4 50	
Mackrel		none	
Shad		5	
Flax Seed		1	1 35
Flour Superfine		6 50	
Fine		6 00	
Midlings		5 50	
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.	1	
Wheat		1 17	
Rye		75	
Barley		1	
Oats		50	
Hides, Spanish	lb.	10	11
Hemp	cwt.	9	11
Hogslard	lb.	12 1/2	
Iron	ton	125 180	
Leather, Sole	lb.	22	
Lime	bbl.	2	
Limes		5	
Lemons		none	
Lumber	100ft.		
Oak timber and scantling		5	7
Pine scantling		2	3
Boards 4-4		1 70	
5-4		2 10	
White do. common 4-4		1 50	
do. clear 4-4		2 20	
Shingles, Junp. 24 in. M.		4 50	
Common		3 50	
Cypress 24		3	
Do. 18		2	
Staves hhd.		28	
bbl.		20	
bbl. Red Oak		10	
hhd. do.		9	
Meal	bus.	96	
Molasses	gal.	45	
Nankens	piece	84	
Pork prime	bbl.	16	18
Cargo		15	16
Southern 2d qual.		15	16
Plaster Paris c. pr. ton		7 50	8
Do. retail		10	
Pimento		none	
Porter, American doz.		1 50	
London		none	
Rice	100lbs.	4 50	
Soap, Amer. white	lb. dull	10	11
Do. brown		9	
Castile		15	17
Salt-Petre, refined		31	
Not refined		14	
Spirits	gall.		
Brandy 4th proof		1 12 1/2	1 25
Rum Jam. 4th do		93	95
Antigua 2d		75	83
American		48	50
Whiskey		48	50
Sugar H. white	100lb	13	
Do. brown		11	
Candy white		13	
Do. brown		11	
Muscovado 1st qual.		11 50	
Do. 2d do.		10 50	
Do. 3d do.		10	plenty
Loaf	lb.	19	22
Salt St. Ubes	bus.	70	
Lisbon		70	
Cadiz		70	
Liverpool blown		621-2	plenty
Do. coarse		80	
Turk Island		80	
Isle of May		70	75
Liverpool fine sack		3	3 35
Shot all sizes	cwt.	13 50	14
Sheetings, Russia piece		22	
Steel blistered	cwt.	8 35	
Crowley		17	18
TOBACCO, Alex. Ins.		6	
Tobacco Md.	100lbs		
Up. Patuxent 1st qual.		6 56	
Do. 2d		5 50	6 52
Virginia		4	4 50
Lower do.		3 50	3 75
Rappahannock		4 50	
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb.	1 10	
Imperial		1 40	
Tallow, Amer.		16	scarce
Wax Bees		37 1/2	
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260	300
Lisbon	gal.	1 10	1 20
Sherry		1 15	1 25
Teneriffe		80	1 20
Claret	doz.	8	12
Malaga	gal.	95	1
Port		1 50	scarce
Tin, in boxes		19	20
PRICE OF STOCKS.			
Alexandria Bank,		203	
Potomac do		95	
Exchange on London, par,			

From the National Intelligencer.

Argument of Mr. HARPER in the case of Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout.

On the 10th instant, Mr. Charles Lee moved the supreme court of the U. S. for a writ of habeas corpus, to bring Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout up, and to enquire into the legality of their commitment on a charge of high treason, by the circuit court of the district of Columbia. He also moved for a certiorari, to the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to send up the record of their proceedings on the subject.

After Mr. Lee's argument, the case stood over till the next day, when Mr. HARPER, as counsel for Dr. Bollman, was heard by the court in support of the motion. The substance of his argument was as follows:

The persons, may it please your honors, on whose behalf this application is made, having been committed by the circuit court of the district of Columbia, two questions arise under the motion now before this honorable court.

1. Whether the supreme court of the U. S. have, in general, power to issue the writ of habeas corpus, for enquiring into the cause of commitment? Or in technical language the writ of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum?

2. Whether admitting this court to have this power in general, it can extend to the case of commitments by the circuit court.

As to the power in general, of issuing the great remedial writ of habeas corpus, I contend that it is possessed by this court, as a power incident to its existence and nature as a supreme court of record. This power, I contend, is conferred by the common law. That every court, however created, possesses necessarily certain incidental powers as a court, cannot be denied or doubted. We can no more form an idea of a court without incidental powers, than of a stone without weight, or a surface without extension. The practice of every day proves the correctness of this theory. Does this court possess no powers but those expressly given to it by statute or the constitution? Can it not protect itself from insult or outrage? Can it not enforce obedience to its immediate orders? Can it not imprison for contempts committed in its presence? In cases where it has original jurisdiction, can it not imprison a witness for refusing to attend, when summoned, or for refusing to answer? Can it not punish jurors, by fine or imprisonment, for refusing to attend, or for contumacy or other improper conduct after they have attended? No doubt can be entertained of its possessing these powers.

Whence does it derive them? From the constitution? No: the constitution is silent on the subject. From the acts of congress? No: the acts of congress are equally silent. Whence then? I answer, from the common law.

I do not wish, may it please your honors, nor intend, to agitate here a question which has been much discussed in this country, and very little understood, respecting a common law jurisdiction in the courts of the U. S. to punish offences against the government of the U. S. The question is unnecessary. It has no connection with the present case. The power to punish offences against the government has never been considered, and cannot be considered, as an incidental power, in any court. But I contend that the power of issuing writs of habeas corpus, for the purpose of relieving from illegal imprisonment, is one of those inherent powers bestowed by the law on every superior court of record, as incidental to its nature, for the protection of the citizen.

It being clear then that incidental powers belong to this in common with every other court, where, I ask, are we to look for the definition, the enumeration and the extent of those powers? I answer in the common law: In that code from whence we derive all our legal definitions, terms and ideas, which forms the substratum of all our judicial systems, of all our legislative and constitutional provisions. I ask, may it please your honors, whether it be possible to move a single step in any judicial or legislative proceeding, to expound, to understand, or to execute any part of our statutes or of our constitution, without having recourse to the common law? The constitution uses, for instance, the terms "trial by jury," and "Habeas Corpus." How do we ascertain what is meant by these terms? By reference, I answer, to the common law. This court has power, in some cases, to summon jurors, and examine witnesses. If an objection be made to the competency of a witness, or a juror be challenged, how do you proceed in

order to ascertain the competency of the witness or the juror? You look into the common law. The common law, in short, forms an essential part of all our ideas; it has grown into the very constitution of our minds; and we can no more think on legal subjects without referring to it, than we can see without eyes, or live without breathing.

What, then does the common law, this great interpreter of our constitution, this guide of our legal thoughts, this mighty and beneficial protector of our rights and liberties; what does she say respecting the power of issuing the great remedial and constitutional writ of habeas corpus? She informs us, with an authoritative voice, that this guardian power belongs incidentally to every superior court of record—that it is part of their inherent rights and duties, thus to watch over and protect the liberty of the individual.

Accordingly we find that the court of common pleas, in England, though possessing no criminal jurisdiction of any kind, original or appellate, has power to issue this writ of habeas corpus. This power is possessed by the common law as an incident to its existence, before it was expressly given by the habeas corpus act.

This appears from Bushell's case, reported in sir Thomas Jones, 18, and stated in Wood's case, 3 Wilson 175, by the chief justice, in delivering the opinion of the court.

Bushell's case was shortly this. A person was indicted at the Old Bailey in London, for holding an unlawful conventicle. The jury acquitted him, contrary to the directions of the court on the law. For this some of the jurors and Bushell among them, were fined and imprisoned by the court at the Old Bailey. Bushell then moved the court of common pleas for a writ of habeas corpus, which after solemn argument and consideration was granted by three judges against one. Bushell was brought up, and the cause of his imprisonment appearing insufficient he was discharged.

This took place before the habeas corpus act was passed, and is a conclusive authority in favor of the doctrine for which we contend. Wood's case, 3 Wilson 175, and 3 Bac. Abr. 3, are clear to the same point.

Whence does the court of common pleas derive this power? Not from its criminal jurisdiction; for it has none. Not from any statute; for when Bushell's case was decided there was no statute on the subject. Not from any idea that such a power is necessary for the exercise of its ordinary functions; for no such necessity exists or has ever been supposed to exist. But from the great protective principle of the common law, which in favor of liberty gives this power to every superior court of record, as incidental to its existence.

The court of chancery in England possesses the same power, by the common law, as appears from 3 Bac. Abr. 3. This is a still stronger illustration of the principle; for the court of chancery is still further removed, if possible, than the court of common pleas, from all criminal jurisdiction, still more exempt from the necessity of such a power, for the exercise of its peculiar functions.

The court of exchequer also, as appears from the same authorities, though wholly destitute of criminal jurisdiction, possesses the power of relieving, by habeas corpus, from illegal restraint.

Hence it appears that all the superior courts of record in England are invested by the common law with the beneficial power, as incident to their existence. The reason assigned for it to the English law books is, that the king has always a right to know, and by means of these courts to enquire, what has become of his subjects. That is, that he is bound to protect the personal liberty of his people, and that these courts are the instruments with which the law has furnished him for discharging this high duty with effect.

And let me ask, may it please your honors, whether the same reasons do not apply to our situation, and to this court? Have the U. S. in their collective capacity as sovereign, less right to know what has become of their citizens, than the king or government of England to enquire into the situation of his subjects? Are they under an obligation less strong, to protect individual liberty? Have not the people of this country as good a right as those of England to the aid of a high and responsible court for the protection of their persons? Is our situation less advantageous in this respect, than that of the English people? Or have we no need of a tribunal for such purposes, raised by its rank in the government, by its independence, by the character of those who compose it, above the dread of power, above the seductions of

hope, and the influence of fear, above the sphere of party passions, factious views, and popular delusion? Of a tribunal whose members, having attained almost all that the constitution of their country permits them to aspire to, are exempted, as far as the imperfection of our nature allows us to be exempted, from all those sinister influences that blind and swerve the judgments of men, have nothing to hope, and nothing to fear, except from their own consciences, the opinion of the public, and the awful judgment of posterity? It is in the hands of such a tribunal, and of such a tribunal alone, that in times of faction or oppression, the liberty of the citizen can be safe. Such a tribunal has our constitution created in this court, and can it be imagined that this wise and beneficent constitution, intended to deny to the citizen the invaluable privilege of resorting to this court, for the protection of their dearest rights.

On this ground then I might safely rest the power of this court, to grant the writ of habeas corpus; but fortunately we have another, not stronger indeed, but perhaps less liable to question. For I contend, in the second place, that congress has expressly conferred this power on the supreme court.

In the act of September 24th, 1789, commonly called the judiciary act, section 14 congress, after organizing various courts of the U. S. and among them the supreme court, goes on to enact, "that all the before mentioned courts of the U. S. shall have power to issue writs of scire facias, habeas corpus, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law."

This section, according to its true grammatical construction, and its apparent intent, contains two distinct provisions. The first relates to writs of habeas corpus and scire facias; the second to such other writs as the courts might find necessary for the exercise of their jurisdiction.

As to writs of scire facias and habeas corpus, which are of the most frequent & the most beneficial use, congress seems to have thought it proper to make a specific and positive provision. It was clearly and obviously necessary that such writs should be issued, not merely for aiding the courts in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, but for the general purposes of justice and protection. The authority therefore to issue these writs is positive and absolute; and not dependent on the consideration whether they might be necessary for the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts. To render them dependent on that consideration, would have been to deprive the courts of many of the most beneficial and important powers which such courts usually possess.

But the legislature foresaw that many other writs might in the course of proceedings be found necessary, for enabling the courts to exercise their ordinary jurisdiction; such as subpoenas, writs of venire facias, writs of certiorari, fieri facias, and many others known to our law. To attempt a specific enumeration of these writs might have been productive of inconvenience; for if any had been omitted, there would have been doubts of the power to issue them. Congress, therefore, instead of a specific enumeration, wisely chose to employ a general description. This description is contained in the words "all other writs, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law."

The true grammatical construction of the sentence accords with this construction. The words of restriction or description, "which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions," &c. stand here as a relative, and must refer to the next antecedent. There are two antecedents. 1. writs of scire facias and habeas corpus—and 2. all other writs; and "all other writs" make the next antecedent, to which, of course, the relative terms "which may be necessary," &c. must relate and be confined. Those words, therefore, cannot, either in grammatical construction or according to the plain object of the legislature, be considered as restricting the grant of power in the first part of the sentence; but merely as explaining the extent of the power given in the second part.

Taking it then as clear that this section bestows on the supreme court the power to grant writs of habeas corpus without restriction, it is next to be enquired whether this power extends to the application now before the court. And here it is to be remembered that the term habeas corpus is a generic term, which embraces all sorts of writs of habeas corpus as completely as could be done by the most particular enu-

meration; in the same manner as the term animal, comprehends all trees or animals, now and then, and in all places. Various writs of habeas corpus, entirely from each other, and their objects; but all of them, as writs of habeas corpus, tend to all or any of them, remedial and constitutional, to relieve from imprisonment, to restore liberty, to give power to issue.

It is improper a rule of statutes, as of every instrument, that the law is to be taken together, considered as explanatory. This rule extends even to made at remote periods, to the same subject matter, legislature in making the rules, is correctly supposed the provisions and to refer to them. But its different parts of the same of the same subject, is and strong.

The 23d section of the provisions on the same fourteenth section which strongly supporting my. That section after providing commitments, goes on on all arrests in criminal be admitted, except where may be death, in which be admitted, but by the court, or by a judge of who shall exercise their regarding the nature of the offence, and of usages of law."

It may well be contended section the power to be to issue writs of habeas ly given to the supreme words "who shall exercise therein," are certainly convey a grant of power this to be doubtful, the to a clear and positive of legislature considered as having this power provisions of the act supreme court as possible confines it in certain and some other e rities; and directs shall be exercised. S doubt concerning the gislature, in the 4th s declaration in the 3d meant must remove t

There is a subsequent section itself, which bearing upon this consideration after giving power issue writs of habeas in the words already add these words, "A justices of the supreme the judges of the distr power to grant writs the purpose of inquiry commitment." This tive description of t now apply, the writ e subjiciendum as if it technical terms. Th writ is expressly give and in the next senten judges of this court.

Can it be imagined intended to give to power which it had d its collective capacity more in the individ court than in the cou sidered the weight, o independence of exi as a more firm barrie than those of the e for the exercise of known to our law. consistency ought ne dated to the legisla about construction, strong, should not b such effects!

Let it be also reme your honors, that the consideration, is, in medial, a beneficial one of the best estab laws, such statutes a berally in favor of consideration is add out of the case, I h

of fear, above the
s, factious views,
of a tribunal whose
ed almost all that
country permits
tempted, as far as
nature allows us to
those sinister influ-
the judgments
hope, and nothing
able, and the aw-
ity? It is in the
of such a
of the citizen can
has our constitu-
art, and can it be
and beneficent con-
y to the citizens
of resorting to this
of their dearest
might safely rest
to grant the writ
ortunately we have
deed, but perhaps
for I contend, in
congress has ex-
er on the supreme
ber 24th, 1799,
iciary act, section
ing various courts
them the supreme
"that all the be-
the U. S. shall
ts of scire facias,
her writs not spe-
ature, which may
rise of their re-
agreeable to the
law."
to its true gram-
its apparent in-
provisions. The
habeas corpus and
such other writs
necessary for the
ion.
facias and habeas
most frequent &
congress seem to
make a specific
it was clearly and
such writs should
aiding the courts
diary jurisdic-
purposes of just-
authority there-
positive and ab-
on the consider-
be necessary for
of the courts. To
that considera-
eptive the courts
ficial and import-
urts usually pas-
saw that many
arse of proceed-
for enabling the
inary jurisdic-
writs of venire
fici facias, and
law. It is at-
e of these writs
e of inconveni-
omitted, there
the power to
erefore, instead
wisely chose to
ion. This de-
words "all o-
ecessary for the
e jurisdictions,
les and usages
construction of
s construction,
or description,
or the exercise
ons." &c. can I
et refer to the
e two anteced-
as and habeas
rits; and "all
antecedent, to
terms which
nt relate and be
erefore, can-
construction or
of the legisla-
ing the grant
the sentence &
extent of the
part.
at this section
t the power
pus without
quired when
e application
here it is to be
habeas corpus
brates all sorts
ompletely as
particular cau-

meration; in the same manner as the term
true or the term animal, embraces all sorts
of trees or animals, how much soever they
may differ among themselves. There are
many writs of habeas corpus, which dif-
fer entirely from each other, in their na-
ture and their objects; but they are all
writs of habeas corpus, and the power ex-
tends to all or any of them. The great re-
medial and constitutional writ of habeas
corpus, to relieve from illegal imprison-
ment, is surely as much a writ of habeas
corpus, as completely embraced by the ge-
neric term used in the statute, as a writ of
habeas corpus cum certio, to remove a suit
from an inferior court; or as any other of
those writs of habeas corpus which this
section, according to every construction,
gives power to issue.

It is improve a rule in the construc-
tion of statutes, as of every other writ-
ten instrument, that the whole instrument
is to be taken together, and all its parts
considered as explanatory of each other.—
This rule extends even to different statutes
made at remote periods, where they relate
to the same subject matter, because the
legislature in making the subsequent sta-
tutes, is correctly supposed to have in
view the provisions and expressions, and
to refer to them. But its application to dif-
ferent parts of the same statute, which treat
of the same subject, is much more clear
and strong.

The 23d section of this statute contains
provisions on the same subject with the
fourteenth section which I rely on as
strongly supporting my construction.—
That section after providing for arrests &
commitments, goes on to enact, that "up-
on all arrests in criminal cases, bail shall
be admitted, except where the punishment
may be death, in which case it shall not
be admitted, but by the supreme or a cir-
cuit court, or by a justice of the supreme
court, or a judge of the district court,
who shall exercise their discretion there-
in regarding the nature and circumstances
of the offence, and of the evidence and
usages of law."

It may well be contended that by this
section the power to bail, and of course
to issue writs of habeas corpus, is expres-
sly given to the supreme court.—The
words "who shall use their discretion
therein" are certainly strong enough to
convey a grant of power. But admitting
this to be doubtful, the provision amounts
to a clear and positive declaration that the
legislature considered the supreme court
as having this power, under the former
provisions of the act. It speaks of the
supreme court as possessing the power,
confines it in certain cases, to that court
and some other enumerated autho-
rities; and directs on what principle it
shall be exercised. Surely if there be a
doubt concerning the meaning of the le-
gislation, in the 4th section, this express
declaration in the 33d section of what is
meant must remove the doubt.

There is a subsequent clause in the 14th
section itself, which has a very strong
bearing upon this construction. That sec-
tion after giving power to the courts to
issue writs of Habeas Corpus, and others
in the words already quoted, goes on to
add these words, "And that either of the
justices of the supreme court as well as
the judges of the district courts, shall have
power to grant writs of habeas corpus, for
the purpose of inquiring into the cause of
commitment." This is as plain and posi-
tive a description of the writ for which we
now apply, the writ of habeas corpus ad
subjiciendum as if it had been named in
technical terms. The power to issue this
writ is expressly given, in the same section
and in the next sentence to the individual
judges of this court.

Can it be imagined that the legislature
intended to give to each judge singly a
power which it had denied to the court, in
its collective capacity? That it confided
more in the individual members of the
court than in the court itself? That it con-
sidered the weight, dignity, character and
independence of each individual member,
as a more firm barrier against oppression,
than those of the tribunal itself, sitting
for the exercise of the highest functions
known to our law? Surely so great an in-
consistency ought not to be lightly attri-
buted to the legislature! Surely a doubt
about construction, even if much more
strong, should not be allowed to produce
such effects!

Let it be also remembered, may it please
your honors, that the statute now under
consideration, is, in this part of it, a re-
medial, a beneficial statute; and that by
one of the best established maxims of our
laws, such statutes are to be construed li-
berally in favor of liberty. When this
consideration is added to those which arise
out of the case, I hope and trust that no

doubt can remain, concerning the correct-
ness of that construction for which we
contend.

(To be continued.)

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

(Via New-York.)

LONDON, December 27.

In consequence of information received
from Charleston, a deputation of Ameri-
can merchants is said to have waited on
lord Grenville yesterday, to receive instruc-
tions with respect to the line of conduct
most prudent to be adopted under the ex-
isting circumstances. The answer rumo-
red to have been given was, that whatever
inconvenience might have been experienc-
ed, there was very little likelihood of its
being of long duration. From this reply
it may be inferred, that the differences
with America are likely to be adjusted.—
We do not desire war with America, but
we desire as little to see that system of con-
cession to America continued, which has
been adopted since the new ministers came
into power. What right has America to
expect concessions from us? Have we re-
ceived any particular favor at her hands?
Concessions must be as injurious to our
commerce as to our national character.—
But we confess we are not without consi-
derable apprehensions; "All the talents in
the country" having shewn themselves as
incompetent to conduct a negotiation, as
to carry on a war, with vigor and decision.

Letters from the French coast of the
18th inst. continue to state, that in all the
ports to the westward the utmost exertions
are using in the equipment of privateers
destined to capture neutral vessels bound
to English ports; and that upwards of sixty
of them were expected to put to sea in a
few days.

BAITMORE, February 18.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dat-
ed January 14.

I expect to-morrow or next day to have
a little sport, as I was informed this morn-
ing at headquarters, that a certain Mr.
Small (I had the pleasure to be one of the
party of cavalry who arrested him about
15 days ago) has made a confession of
facts relative to the Burrites of this place,
and implicated 27 of our first characters.
As my orders are to keep secret the names,
I do not think myself at liberty as yet to
mention them even here. Gen. Wilkin-
son wrote to me this morning to hold my-
self in readiness to hear from him on bu-
siness of the utmost consequence to go-
vernment; that I should have to head 12
of our best men, for a certain purpose—
which I am yet at a loss to know without
it is to arrest the above 27 men.

Arrived Three Friends, Harvey. Left
at Barcelona, November 24, ship Garland,
Suow; of Boston; Merimack, Adams, of
Newburyport, and a Philadelphia schooner
at quarantine. December 6, between Ma-
laga and Cape de Gat, spoke ship Jersey of
New York, bound to Leghorn. At Ma-
laga, December 10, ship Reynolds of N.
York, put in for water, to sail next day;
and a schooner at quarantine. January 23,
in lat. 24, long. 64, spoke sloop Sally of
Princeton (Del.) bound to Tortola. Off
the Wind Mill point spoke schooner Mary
Ann of Baltimore, from Turk's island
bound to Reppshannock.

Also the schooner Enterprize, Breggs,
31 days from the City of St. Domingo.
Left ship Stranger, Robinson, of Philadel-
phia, all hands dead, except the captain,
who was very ill; the schooner Fair Play,
Grennells, of Alexandria, brought in, ac-
quitted by paying costs. January 18, lat.
21, long. 70, spoke brig Thetis, McCol-
lum, from St. Domingo for New York.
28th, lat. 36, long. 73, spoke ship Mar-
tha, Webb, from the coast of Brazil,
for New Bedford, out 15 months, full of
oil.

Also schooner Wilmot, Rice, 23 days
from Havana. Sailed in company with
two northern schooners for Baltimore.—
Left brig Eliza Vickery, Vickery, for
Baltimore ready for sea; was embargoed
several days on account of the sailing of
the French 80 gun ship Foudroyant.

February 19.

Arrived schooner experiment from Nor-
folk. Spoke in the bay, ships Hope from
Amsterdam; William, Crane from do;—
William Penn, in 28 days from Bordeaux;
Connecticut, from Charleston; brig Eliza
Vickery from Havana; schooner Dor-
chester, Jacobs in 39 days from Bordeaux
—another brig and a Norfolk schooner,
unknown.

The brig Sally, Pratt, in 180 days; and
schr. Echo in 25 days from Boston, have
arrived at N. Orleans.

The brig Clyde in twelve days; and
Newton in 27 have arrived at Barba-
does.

The ship William Penn, in 28 days from
Bordeaux, is below; she is expected to
bring news up to the 18th or 20th ult. The
wind being ahead she did not get up last e-
vening.

WASHINGTON, February 21.

Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout were
this day discharged by the supreme court.

The house of representatives have this
day appropriated 150,000 dollars for for-
tifications, and the same sum for gun
boats.

General Adair and Mr. Ogden arrived
at Baltimore from New Orleans, on Tues-
day last, under charge of lieutenant Luc-
ket, and a guard of soldiers. On Wednes-
day they were brought before judge Ni-
cholson, in obedience to a writ of habeas
corpus allowed by him that morning, and
were immediately released, no cause of
confinement being shewn. It is said they
arrived in the city yesterday evening.

The legislature of the territory of Or-
leans met at the city of New Orleans, on
the 13th of Jan. when governor Claiborne
addressed them in a speech of considera-
ble length.

The speaker laid before the house a let-
ter from the honorable James Workman,
judge of the county court of Orleans coun-
ty, covering sundry documents, informing
the house of representatives that he had
adjourned his court since die, and explain-
ing his reasons therefor. The illegal arrest
and transportation of certain persons, by
order of gen. Wilkinson, the overthrow of
the civil authority, &c. was also announ-
ced. The letter and part of the documents
were read, and the whole referred to a se-
lect committee.

Letters from Orleans mention the arrest
of judge Workman, who allowed, Lewis
Kerr, esquire, the attorney who issued the
first writ of habeas corpus for Mr. Ogden,
on which he was released, and James M.
Bradford, editor of the Orleans Gazette.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Our negotiations with England.—In the
course of a discussion in the British par-
liament, on the address to the king, Mr.
Percival having noticed several topics,
which, to his regret, had been omitted in
his majesty's speech, "observed that we
had discussions with America which had
not been brought to a close, which he wish-
ed to have been taken notice of in his ma-
jesty's speech; for he wished, as the mat-
ter was important, to know the state in
which that discussion stood, and that was
still the more interesting, when he reflect-
ed on the measures of the last session of
parliament—measures of concession to
America; and particularly one (the Ameri-
can intercourse bill) which was directly
hostile to the principle, on a due observa-
tion, on which the glory of this country was
founded—the principle of the navigation
laws, and what was to him, and those
who thought with him, ominous, was the
reflection, who it was that brought in, and
who sanctioned that measure in the house
of lords, and who now were the persons
appointed to settle our differences with
America? (Hear! hear! hear! from
Mr. Rose and others.) He was alarmed
lest a mistaken policy might be the cause
of sacrificing the true interests of this
country. Some notice ought to be taken
of this subject in the king's speech, and it
was a subject which called for serious dis-
cussion. He would say no more on the
subject at present; but he hoped no treaty
would be concluded upon it without a full
explanation, and a perfect understanding
on that subject."

Lord Henry Petty in reply said, "upon
the subject of intercourse with America
he submitted that the affairs of the two
countries should not be laid before parlia-
ment until every thing was adjusted com-
pletely; and he trusted that for knowledge
of the true interests of this country, and
understanding the means to preserve them,
as well as conciliating manners, and those
other qualities which constitute the charac-
ter of perfect negotiators, they would not
be thought wanting in those on whom his
majesty had been pleased to devolve this
trust."

Mr. Percival again. "A word or two
in explanation with the leave of the house.
I was very much misunderstood by the
noble lord, if he supposes me to insinuate
any want of knowledge or deficiency in
conciliating manners in the noble persons

who are appointed to discuss our affairs
with America; what I was alarmed at was
the connexion which appears between the
authors of the American intercourse bill,
the coincidence between the manner in
which the bill was introduced into parlia-
ment, supported and carried, and the ap-
pointment of those noble persons to man-
age the negotiation between this country
and America. I am afraid of the spirit of
that bill; a spirit of concession to Ameri-
ca at the expense of the dearest rights of
Great Britain, and the foundation of all
her glory, being too predominant in the
discussion on our part."

From the Aurora.

PENNSYLVANIA LOOKING UP.

We have particular gratification in stat-
ing to the public that a bill has passed the
house of representatives of this common-
wealth, appropriating the sum of three
hundred thousand dollars, for the construc-
tion of the Canal which is to connect the
waters of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill;
the proceeds on the duties on auctions is
to be received for this laudable and liberal
purpose.

A bill has also passed appropriating
three thousand dollars towards the esta-
blishment of a botanical garden.

If the congress of the United States will
but give equal encouragement to the Ches-
apeake and Delaware canal, which may
be fairly and truly considered as the link of
a national work, the example as well as
the utility, will be a proud occurrence for
the U. S.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

FEBRUARY 20th, 1807.

ORDERED,

THAT Messrs. Preston, Powell, McKen-
ney, and Russell, be a committee to contract
for the building a suitable powder-house on
such part of the poor house lot as may by
them be deemed most proper, unless unex-
pected difficulties should occur, in which case
they may report to council.

Ordered, That Bernard Bryan be appointed
a commissioner for holding the ensuing elec-
tion in ward No. 2, in place of Dennis Ram-
say, resigned; and that Charles McKnight be
appointed commissioner for holding the e-
lection in ward No. 3, in place of Matthew
Robinson, resigned.

Ordered, That the Mayor be requested to
cause the powder belonging to the U. States,
in the powder house, to be removed.

Ordered, That the street commissioner for
the southern district, do cause a well to be
sunk and a pump to be erected agreeably to
law, at the intersection of Duke and Patriek-
streets, and that the expense thereof be char-
ged to the southern district.

Ordered, That a well be sunk and a pump
erected, agreeably to law, at the intersection
of Wilkes and Henry streets, under the direc-
tion of the street commissioner for the south-
ern district, the expense to be paid by the
proprietors of the four squares adjoining, and
the amount to be allowed in their taxes for the
ensuing year.

Teste. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all persons who may be found tres-
passing on the land belonging to C. W.
Valangen, situated on the Potomac River, near
Alexandria, below the mouth of Mol Frost's
Run, and extending to a line belonging to
Mr. Peter Sheron's, nearly at the lower ex-
tremity of the Pocosen; and from thence back
from the river to the north branch of Little-
Hunting-Creek, will be prosecuted to the ex-
tent of the law in such cases provided.

C. W. Valangen.

February 23.

2aw3w*

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock will pre-
semptorily be sold at the Vendue Store for
cash

Ten Shares of Alexandria Bank stock
Six Ploughs, Harrows, &c.

Philip G. Mansfield.

Feb. 21.

d

For Sale or Rent,

MY LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOU-
SES, and other buildings at Boyd's
Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr.
John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had
the first of April. For further particulars ap-
ply to Mr. William F. Grimes, near the place;
Mr. William Wedderburn, of Alexandria, or
the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21.

2awif

Thomas Reed & James Otlay,
Painters and Glaziers,

HAVE commenced business in the a-
bove line, in Prince-street nearly op-
posite the bank of Potomac, where they in-
tend to keep the best of PAINTS; and every
thing else in their line. Any orders, either
in town or from the country, will be duly at-
tended to, and executed on as reasonable terms
as any in this place.

February 19.

eeot—law4t

Richard Lee & Son,

SENSIBLE of the many favors conferred on them by an enlightened community beg permission to return them their sincere acknowledgments, and solicit them for a continuance of the same.

As all the efforts of Hannah Lee and her colleagues to ruin our characters and injure the reputation of our medicines, have proved abortive, we should think it degrading to ourselves and insulting to the public to pursue the contest into which we have been reluctantly dragged. Here we will drop the subject, leave her to enjoy the consolation her rapid Billingsgate language in her last advertisement is capable of affording, and simply ask those who may have occasion to purchase medicines of the following description, to give ours a trial, under a full confidence that every new trial will corroborate the long established public opinion of their being genuine.

THE FOLLOWING MEDICINES SOLD BY
NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

At his China, Glass, Queen's-Ware and Seed Store, Fairfax street, facing Messrs. Richard Lee & Son's.

Each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Richard Lee and Son,

Without which none are genuine.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent & mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

From the many cases of cures that daily come to our knowledge, we have selected the following:

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

You are at liberty to publish the astonishing cure performed by your Lozenges on my son, 10 years old, who was afflicted with fevers, pain in his side, and a continual head-ache, which reduced him so low that he was unable to sit up. One of my neighbors advised me to use your Lozenges, which has had the happy effect of restoring him to a better state of health than he has enjoyed for several years, in the short space of seventeen days.

JOHN KELLEY, Pitt-street.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

My son, five years old, has for some time past been very unhealthy, having fevers, head-aches, and loss of appetite. Hearing of the many cures performed by your Worm Lozenges, I was induced to give them a trial. The effect was beyond my expectation, as a large quantity of small worms was expelled; hundreds of them were alive for some time after.

JOHN KENNEDY, Potter-street.

Baltimore, Jan. 4th, 1807.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious & Malignant Fevers, is recommended

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills,

Prepared by Richard Lee & Son, Baltimore. The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

The high opinion I have of your Bilious Pills, and a desire to make known their utility for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to publish the following:

For two months past, I have been afflicted with a violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit, and loss of appetite—by taking two doses of your pills, I am restored to a perfect state of health—which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns: in my opinion, this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not being attended with that griping pain, common to other remedies.

JOHN SCOTT,

Delaney-street, near Columbia Garden.

LEE'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs of the throat, and approaching consumptions.

Lee's Grand Reflorative,

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleet, flour albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

Infalible Ague and Fever Drops,
For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Lee's genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and

chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

LEE'S DAMASK LIP SALVE.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

Refiorative Powder for the Teeth & Gums

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Venereal complaints.

January 21

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Davey and Mills, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and William N. Mills is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,

Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23.

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the Grocery & Flour Business, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Butter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23.

Coach-Making.

REA AND TAYLOR,

LATE OF NEW-YORK,

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have commenced the above business at the shop formerly occupied by W. T. Peck, in Royal-street, near Gayby's hotel, where they propose carrying it on in all its various branches, on the most reasonable terms, for cash. They flatter themselves the experience they have acquired in the principal cities in the United States, will secure them public patronage, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

February 2.

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT two-story FRAME HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts, situate in Duke, between Water and Union streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Apply to

Mark Butts, or

Thomas Preston.

January 7.

FOR SALE,

A WELL finished three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on King-street, the most commercial street in town and in the center of it.

A well finished two story Brick House and Lot, on Duke-street, near the river. A Lot of Ground a short mile above town, containing five and one eighth acres, near the river.

Twelve hundred and eighty acres of military Land, in the state of Tennessee, on Obey's river, a branch of the Cumberland river. A tract of Land containing 510 acres, in Greenbrier county, Virginia.

Also, a very convenient and well finished Brick House and Lot, in George-Town, with Brick Stable, Coach House, &c.

Also, a two story Frame House and Lot, in George-Town, and Bake House—the lot is 38 feet 4 inches front and 107 feet deep.—A part payment will be expected down, and a liberal credit given for the balance.

If the George-Town property is not sold by private sale, it will be offered at public sale, on the first Monday in May next.

Samuel Craig.

January 22.

Night School.

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his friends and patrons, for their past favors and liberality towards him; and begs leave respectfully to inform them, and the inhabitants of Alexandria generally, that he will commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday the 22d instant, at his Academy in Prince-street.

Young gentlemen, desirous of becoming acquainted with the arts of Surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics, will meet with due attention from

William Slade.

September 20.

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY on Great Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOOE

January 3.

FOR SALE

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes suitable for private families.

8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass of the Baltimore manufactory.

Patent Castings and Teakettles, Bucellos and Carcavella Wines.

By **ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.**

Feb. 4.

Rappahannock Mills, &c.

THE subscriber would lease or rent, that valuable property, called "HUNTER'S WORKS," consisting of a Manufacturing Mill, (late in the occupancy of Messrs. Cooch and Hollingsworths) having two water wheels, with four pair burr stones, and all necessary machinery—a good Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and houses suitable for millers, coopers, & blacksmiths. At this place are the walls and remains of a forge and slitting mill, formerly carried on, the sites of which, and others in the same canal, are excellent for water works of various kinds. This property is on the north edge of the Rappahannock, within two miles of Fredericksburg and one of Falmouth, has peculiar advantages of water, and is well situated for the purchase of wheat, now the staple of the country, and of the last crop a large proportion yet to come to market.

Also, a valuable MANUFACTURING MILL, with two water wheels, two pair of stones, and the usual machinery, situated on the same edge of the river, within half a mile of Falmouth, having a convenient and comfortable miller's house attached to it, and a canal which now affords water communication from Falmouth to the mill door, and at the expense of only three or four hundred dollars may be extended to the doors of the forge mills.—Or, I will sell the whole of the above Property, under stipulations, for the benefit of contiguous property, but no way injurious to this, and give credit seven years if necessary, for three fourths of the amount, and accommodating time for the other fourth.

Robert Dunbar.

January 26.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of Benjamin Shreve, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT Valuable Property at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,

Edward Stabler, Exrs.

John Janney,

November 28.

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogheads first quality St. Croix

Sugar.

10 bales Tennessee cotton

6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy

10 hogheads well flavored 4th proof

maica rum

30 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson Skin, and

First quality Souchong

Best green coffee in bags

Chocolate

Loaf and lump sugar

London particular Madeira

Particular Tenerife

Lisbon, Sherry and 150 dozen bottled

Port, very old WINES.

A few cases claret, superior quality

Coniac and old peach brandy

Jamaica and Antigua spirits

Holland gin

New-England rum and whiskey

Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento

Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger

Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue

Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard

Refined Salt-Petre

Brown and white soap

Mould and dipt candles

Indigo, alum, madder, copperas, & red

brimstone

English gun-powder

Demijohns

James Sanderfon.

July 16.

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY, From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hoghead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from General HENRY LEE, for securing to WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, the payment of a debt of sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1798, and upon the request of the legal representatives of the said WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following

Tracts of Land,

At the periods hereafter mentioned—that is to say—

One tract of land, lying in Westmoreland county, called "Hollis's Marsh," containing, as mentioned in the said deed, two thousand eight hundred acres or thereabouts—and

One other Tract of Land, called "Black Grounds," containing eleven hundred acres, more or less, in Westmoreland county—at Westmoreland County-house, on the 21st day of March next, being court day:—

One other Tract of Land, stated to contain sixteen hundred acres, called "Buckholme Marsh," lying in the county of Frederick, together with a moiety of the Mill upon the said tract—at Winchester, on the 4th of May next:—

And all the Right, Title, Interest or Claim of the said HENRY LEE and Wife, to five hundred acres, lying in Fairfax county, at the mouth of Difficult Run, on the west side thereof, at or near the great falls of Potomac—at Fairfax Court-house, on the 18th day of May next.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase either of the above tracts, will previously view the same.

Bushrod Washington,

TRUSTEE.

January 20.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander Latimer, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1807.

Mercy Latimer, Adm'x.

January 21.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Zimmerman, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate.—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, Adm'x.

John Zimmerman, Adm'r.

January 30.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of Davey Davey, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Davey, Ex'x.

John Korn, Executor.

January 21.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT

On every Tuesday

WILL

AT THE V

Corner of Prince

A variety of Dry G

Particulars of which

the bills

ALL kinds of goods

and the prices of

can at any time be view

lowest limitation and

P. G.

Birth

A SUBSCRIPTION

to

of the 23d instanc

where such as are a

call and enter their na

E. C.

N. I.

G. I.

C. Y.

Dr.

February 10.

MARSTELLER

HAVE JUST

A quantity of BEE

No. 1 and 2—which

rate terms.

Wanted to

A Negro Man Ser

customed to wait in a

recommended.—Enq

November 10.

For Sale

A WELL finished

DWELLING

room, with wash

house, each house a

cessary buildings all

al street, a few do

near the market. F

February 9.

JUST B

AND F

150 Sacks Liv

2600 Bushels d

On very n

Jan. 3.

Butler

BRVAN

HAS JUST

A quantity o

very best order for

sell low on a long c

February 2.

Wanted

A FEW ACRE

end of the to

acres so.

September 25.

JUST

AND

500 Spanis

5 tierces

1 ditto

5 hogheads

January